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A NEW SPECIES OF *EDESSA* FROM PUERTO RICO (FAMILY PENTATOMIDAE)

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Dr. G. N. Wolcott of the Insular Experiment Station of Puerto Rico, in a recent letter, has requested the proper name to apply to an *Edessa*, as he desires to refer to it in a forthcoming article. As this species is new and has been confused in Puerto Rico with both *Edessa affinis* Dallas and *Edessa vinula* Stål, it seems best to make the name available by a description of the species. It was first reported by Wolcott in 1922, under the name *Edessa affinis* Dallas, as injurious to the tender shoots of the coffee plant. The same author reported it in 1924 under *Edessa* species, taken on coffee at several localities in the island; also on *Solanum torvum* in the mountains north of Yauco.

Edessa paravinula, new species

Edessa affinis WOLCOTT (not Dallas), 1922, Circ. 60, Ins. Exp. Sta., p. 5, Fig. 1.

Edessa affinis WOLCOTT (not Dallas), 1923, Ann. Rept. Ins. Exp. Sta., p. 46, 1921–1922.

Edessa sp. ? BARBER, 1923, Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 75, p. 12.

Edessa sp. WOLCOTT, 1924, Journal Dept. Agr. Porto Rico, VII, p. 253.

WOLCOTT, G. N., 1933, 'An Economic Entomology of the West Indies,' Fig. 99.

The following parts are pale green intermixed with some yellow: head, pronotum except narrow yellow lateral margins, scutellum, narrow costal margin of corium, and the connexivum. Hemielytra, with the exception of the costal margins, yellow, closely punctate with ferruginous and each provided with a large irregular spot of the same color adjacent to the subcostal nervure; disk behind middle provided with a narrow yellow streak, often bifurcate anteriorly and commonly prolonged posteriorly to the middle of the apical margin. Membrane hyaline. Tergum reddish brown, paler in the center behind the apex of the scutellum. Legs and body beneath yellow-testaceous, the latter faintly mottled with pale green along the sides. Antennae yellow-testaceous with the apical two-thirds of both the fourth and fifth segments lightly embrowned.

Head across eyes one-fourth wider than long, for the most part smooth, obsoletely finely wrinkled on the base of the juga. Antennae with the second and third segments subequal, fifth segment a little longer than the fourth. Pronotum across humeral angles almost three times as wide as long (6.40 by 2.24 mm.); lateral margins straight;

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the edge neither impressed nor carinate; humerus gently rounded at apex, projected outwardly slightly beyond the costal margin and forming a right angle with the lateral margin of the pronotum; surface sparsely punctate with ferruginous; lateral margins and the anterior disk including the cicatrices impunctate; anterior submargin before each cicatrix slightly impressed and provided with a few small punctures. Scutellum nearly one-third longer than wide (5.12 by 3.60 mm.); frena reaching halfway; apical half gradually acuminate, apex mucronate; disk very sparsely, toward lateral margins more profusely punctate with ferruginous, apical portion impunctate. Membrane well extended beyond the acute apical angles of the seventh abdominal segment. Metasternal plate with the two anterior arms slightly divaricate, short, extended anteriorly well beyond the middle point of the mesosternum, neither compressed nor carinate below, apices bluntly rounded. Venter impunctate. In the male the apical angles of the seventh abdominal segment are acutely attenuated, extended well beyond the apical margin of the hypopygium, which seen from below is deeply, concavely sinuate in the middle; posterior margins of hypopygium on either side of the sinus about as broad as the width of the sinus, with the outer angles rounded. In a caudad view the proctiger within the genital cup is broadly T-shaped with the horizontal arms much longer than the cylindrical vertical stem (see Fig. 1); each arm outwardly slightly projected downward in a narrowly rounded, subacute process. In the female, viewed ventrally, the acutely spinose apical angles of the seventh abdominal segment do not extend posteriorly quite so far as the acute apical angles of the eighth segment; the two basal plates or valvifers of the eighth segment are much narrowed within where they are in contact, becoming expanded or somewhat spatulate outwardly. Length of male 11 mm., humeral width 6.40; female 12 mm., humeral width 7 mm.

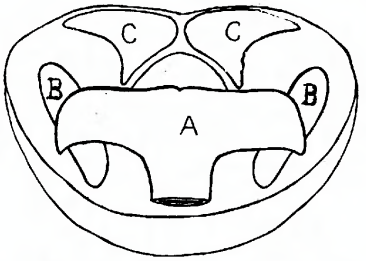

Fig. 1. A, proctiger; B, claspers; C, genital plates.

Type material is distributed in the various collections as follows:

In the American Museum of Natural History.—Type male, Aibonito, June 1–3, 1915 (Lutz and Mutchler); 1 paratype male with same data as type and 3 from Aibonito, July 14–17, 1914 (Barber); 2 paratype females with same data as type, 1 from Aibonito, July 14–17, 1914 (Barber), 1 from Arecibo, July 30–August 1, 1914 (Barber), 1 from Cayey, May 30–31, 1915 (Lutz and Mutchler), and 1 from Jayuya, January 6, 1915.

In the United States National Museum.—Paratypes Cat. No. 50833 as follows: 3 males from Lares, September 8, 1921 (Wolcott), 1 from Bayamon, at light, August 7, 1932 (Anderson and Lesesne), and 1 from Arecibo, on grapefruit leaf, May 4, 1934 (Mills and Anderson); 1 female from Lares, September 8, 1921 (Wolcott), 1 from Cidra, on potato leaf, February 5, 1932 (Anderson and Mills), 2 from Adjuntas on orange,

February 3, 1932 (Oakley), and 1 from Yauco on wild eggplant, July 12, 1932 (Oakley).

In the Insular Experiment Station.—One paratype male from Lares, August 24, 1922, and 1, October 28, 1921 (Sein and Wolcott); 2 paratype females from Lares, October 24 and 28, 1921 (Sein and Wolcott).

In the author's collection.—Paratype males, 1 from Barranquitas, December, 1930 (Colón), and 1 from Utuado, August 6, 1930 (Danforth); 1 paratype female from Barros, October 1, 1930.

This species belongs to the subgenus *Hypoxys* Amyot et Serville, as defined by Stål, 1872, 'Enum. Hemip.,' II, p. 55. It is very closely related to the Mexican species *E. vinula* Stål as depicted by Distant, 1881, 'Biol. Cent.-Amer.,' Rhynch. I, Tab. IX, fig. 13. A male and a female of Stål's species from Teapa, Mexico, determined by Distant, are in the collection of the National Museum. Although these two species are very similar in appearance the males can be very readily distinguished by the difference in the shape of the proctiger in the genital cup. In *E. vinula* this is nearly cylindrical whereas in *E. paravinula* it is expanded laterally in a broad T-shaped form. In the female the two basal plates or valvifers of the eighth ventral abdominal segment in *E. vinula* are broad where in contact along the inner margins, nearly or quite as broad as their posterior margin, whereas in *E. paravinula* these plates are much narrower within where they are in contact, becoming expanded outwardly. A single male specimen of *paravinula* from Utuado in my collection has the posterior margin of the pronotum and the apex of the scutellum conspicuously orange yellow.